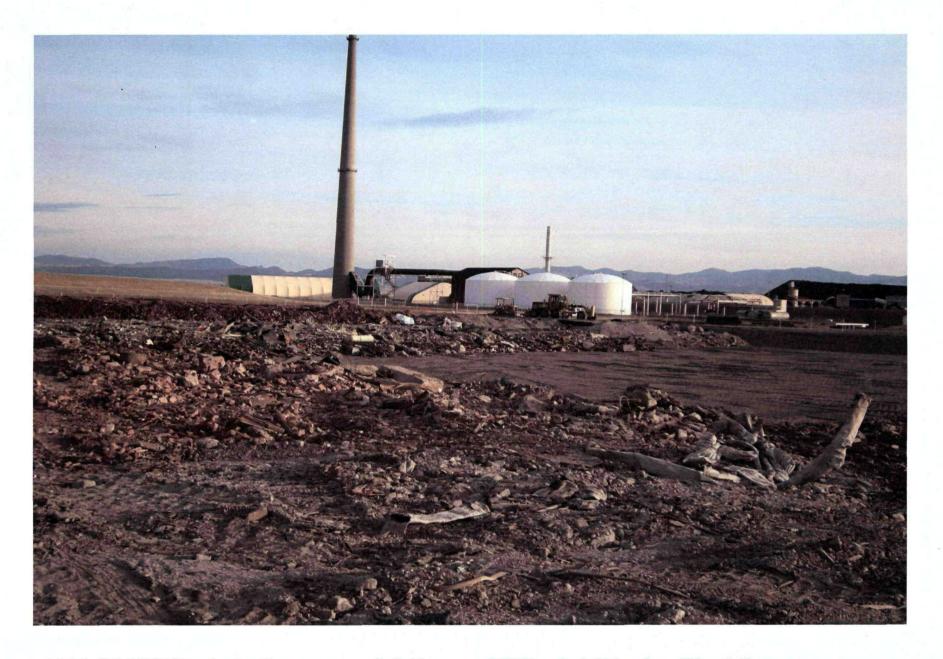
ASARCO EAST HELENA SMELTER SITE EPA RCRA OVERVIEW

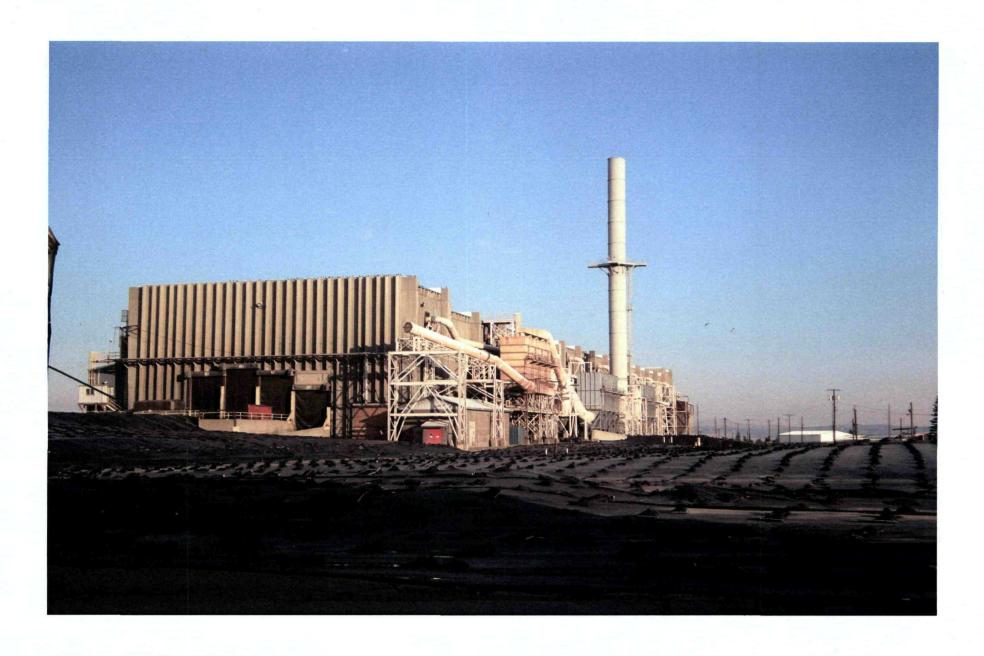
- Regulated under RCRA since August 1980
- EPA lead for RCRA program until 1984 state authorization
- 1998 Asarco & EPA entered into federal Consent Decree for CWA & RCRA alleged violations
- Site-specific CD Components: penalty, SEP, assumption of RCRA lead for characterization and remediation of smelter soils and groundwater contamination on and offsite
- CERCLA retains lead for most area soils contaminated by historic Asarco activities
- Asarco is authorized by CD to apply for approval to construct up to 3 CAMU cells

WORK COMPLETED UNDER RCRA CD

- Current Conditions/Release Assessment Report, approved Feb. 1999
- CAMU CONSTRUCTION:
 - CAMU Cell 1, completed 2001
 - CAMU Cell 2, constructed 2008
- Interim Measures Work Plan, approved May 2000
- Interim Measures Work Plan Addendum for GW, November 2005
- Phase 1 RCRA Facility Investigation Report approved 2006
- Selenium identified as constituent of concern in groundwater in 2006
 - Additional efforts to delineate extent and identify source areas
- Certain Arsenic Source Control Measures Implemented 2006 & 2007
- RFI Phase 2, including risk assessment, commencing in 2009
- Ongoing long-term monitoring (existing CERCLA requirements integrated with RCRA requirements)



2008 CAMU Waste in Foreground, 3 Former White Acid Tanks, Blast Furnace Stack and 1 of Coverall Buildings in Background



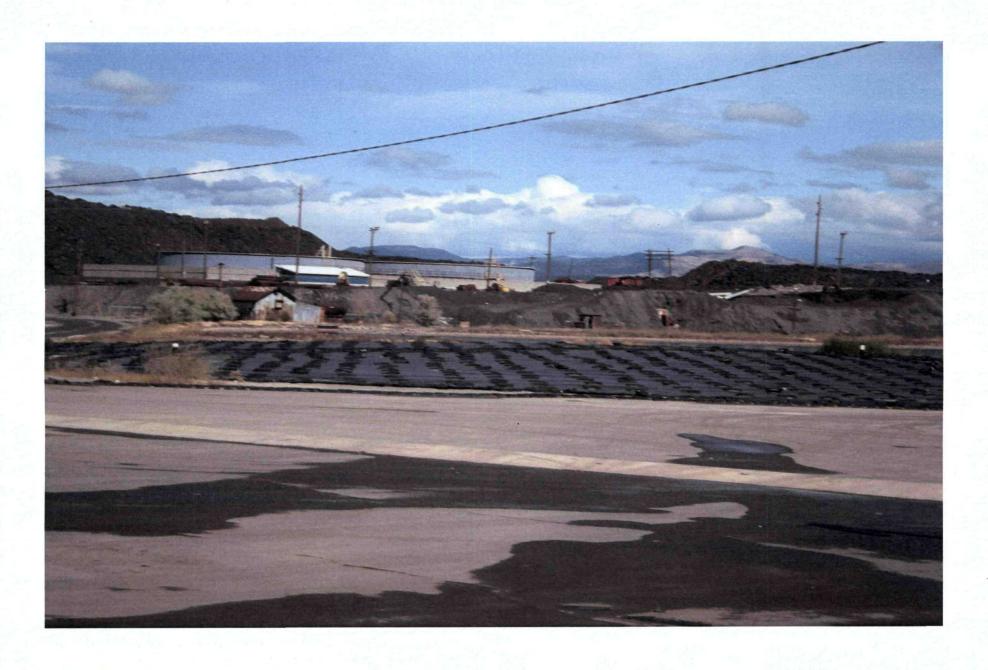
CSHB and Temporary Liners

GROUNDWATER & SURFACE WATER MONITORING

- Groundwater & surface water monitoring performed since 1991
- Current monitoring schedule:
 - Monthly: 3 wells on Gail Street
 - Quarterly: 55 wells
 - Semi-annually: 120 wells and 6 surface water sites
 - Annually: additional 22 residential and public water supply wells added to semi-annual list of monitoring sites
 - Ongoing: open invitation by Asarco to monitor anyone's private well in East Helena upon request

SOURCE CONTROL MEASURES

- Addresses 2 major arsenic source areas
 - Asarco estimates these areas contributed 99% of mass loading of arsenic to groundwater plume
- Former Acid Plant Sediment Drying Area, Fall 2006
 - Encapsulation by slurry wall
 - Installation of temporary cap to be followed by permanent cap
- Speiss/Dross Plant Area, Fall 2007
 - Encapsulation by slurry wall
 - Installation of temporary cap to be followed by permanent cap



Source Control Measure at Former Acid Plant Sediment Drying Area, Slag Pile and Water Storage Tanks in Background

ARSENIC & SELENIUM GROUND WATER PLUMES

Primary Arsenic Sources to Groundwater

- -Former Speiss/Dross Plant
- -Former Acid Plant Sediment Drying Area

Selenium Source Area Identification Ongoing

PERMEABLE REACTIVE BARRIER WORK

- Pilot-Scale Permeable Reactive Barrier (PRB)
 - Summer 2005, EPA ORD installed pilot-scale PRB to evaluate in situ treatment of arsenic plume with zero-valent iron
 - PRB effectively removes As in areas where capture is attained
 - Pilot-scale PRB located to intersect arsenic paleochannel plume, not to evaluate selenium removal effectiveness
 - Alternative treatment media being evaluated
 - Further work necessary to scope viable technologies for Se removal

RFI PHASE 2 WORK

- Water usage study
- Risk Assessment for Ecological & Human Health
- Additional characterization with broadened parameter list of metals (see attached):
 - Prickly Pear Creek
 - Wilson Ditch
 - Slag pile
 - Acid plant wastewater pond
 - Rail car staging area
 - Tito Park
 - Upper and Lower Lake sediments
 - Old Zinc Plant
- Groundwater Studies
 - Installation of additional wells
 - Modeling and design of boundary control alternatives
 - Additional studies of treatment media

Metals to Be Analyzed

Aluminum

Antimony

Arsenic*

Arsenic (III/V)

Barium

Beryllium

Cadmium*

Chromium

Cobalt

Copper*

Iron*

Lead*

Manganese*

Mercury

Nickel

Selenium

Selenium IV/VI

Silver

Thallium

Vanadium

Zinc*

^{*}Contaminants of Concern Sampled by CERCLA

Upper Lake Headgate for Irrigation Water Diversion to Wilson Ditch



